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4 February 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

FROM: [redacted]
Special Assistant to the DCI

SUBJECT: Schedule--Elsah, Illinois, and Minneapolis, Minnesota
5-7 February 1980

1. Schedule:

Tuesday, 5 February

0830 ENR to Charlottesville, Virginia (w/o DCI)
0900 ARR Charlottesville - ~~ENR 205 Montvue Drive~~
1000 Memorial Service (Hill & Wood Funeral Home)
1300 ENR Elsah, Illinois [3h -1]
1500 ARR Alton Airport [redacted]
1530 ARR Principia
1745 Dinner w/the Andrews
1930 Religious Services
2030 Prepare for address (President's office)
2100 Address (Cox Auditorium)
RON President's Quarters

Wednesday, 6 February

0800 Baggage pickup
0815 ENR Airport -- PDB arrives
0900 ENR Minneapolis
1045 ARR Twin Cities Airport [redacted] -- ENR Federal Building
1100 [redacted]
1130 ENR Minneapolis Club
1200 Discussion/luncheon (Minneapolis Club)
1400 ENR Minneapolis Star Tribune
1415 Editorial Board
1530 ENR Honeywell
1545 ARR Honeywell
1715 ENR Spencer residence -- 1 hour drive (DCI only)--(DCI staff
ENR Radisson Hotel)
1815 ARR Spencer residence
RON

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Thursday, 7 February

0800 ENR Twin Cities Airport (DCI and Mrs. Turner)
0800 Baggage pickup (DCI staff)
0815 ENR Twin Cities Airport (DCI staff)
0830 PDB arrives planeside
0900 ENR Washington [2h 50m +1)
1250 ARR Washington, D.C. [Light lunch on board]

2. Points of Contact:

Illinois

25X1 Alton Airport, Walston Aviation (618) 259-3230
Pilot [] at Ramada Inn (618) 463-0800
Principia College
President's Office (618) 374-2131 x-265
25X1 President's Quarters (618) 374-2131 x-555
Alumni Guest House []
Cox Auditorium (618) 374-2131 x-291

Minneapolis

25X1 Twin Cities Airport, [] (612) 726-5214
25X1 Pilot [] at Holiday Airport #1 (612) 854-4000
[]
Minneapolis Club (612) 332-2292
Minneapolis Star Tribune (612) 375-7000
Honeywell (Lois Pearson) (612) 870-2213 or (612) 378-4141
Spencer Residence []
Radisson Hotel (DCI Staff) (612) 333-2181
Ambassador Motel (DCI Security) (612) 545-0441

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cc: DDO

25X1 []
D/Communications
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LUNCHEON PARTICIPANTS

Donald W. McCarthy
Chairman and President
Northern States Power Company

Carl B. Drake, Jr.
Chairman
St. Paul Companies, Inc.

Coleman Bloomfield
Chairman & President
Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Jack J. Crocker
Chairman
Super Valu Stores, Inc.

Bruce B. Dayton
Chairman, Finance Committee
Dayton Hudson Corporation

N. Bud Grossman
Chairman
Gelco Corporation

Raymond H. Herzog
Chairman
3M Company

David A. Koch
President
Graco Inc.

William G. Phillips
Chairman
International Multifoods Corp.

William H. Spoor
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Medtronic, Inc.

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Rauenhorst Corporation

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Munsingwear, Inc.

William G. Stocks
President
Peavey Company

C. Angus Wurtele
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The Valspar Corp.

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Vice President, Administration
Honeywell Inc.

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Cargill, Inc.

Chester C. Lind
President
Northwest Bancorporation

J. W. Morrison
Chairman
Northwestern National Bank of Mpls

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First National Bank of Mpls.

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University of Minnesota

Waverly Smith
President
St. Paul Companies, Inc.

Lewis W. Lehr
President
3M Company

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15 December 1979

Broad claim to secrecy

The government has a legitimate interest in protecting the identities of its undercover agents. But that interest, like any other governmental claim to secrecy, must be narrowly circumscribed to prevent abuse. A bill proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives would go in the opposite direction by illogically — and dangerously — widening the scope of secrecy. The bill, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, should be defeated.

The bill's illogical feature is its provision for punishing private citizens who disclose information deduced from non-classified sources. The provision's target is a Washington newsletter that publishes the names of CIA agents, whom it identifies by combining through Foreign Service personnel lists and other public documents. How can anyone "disclose" information that is already available to anyone with access to public documents and the ability to put two and two together? Should such a person be subject to criminal prosecution? We think not.

What makes the bill dangerous is that it could silence not only potential whistle-blowers within the CIA, but also journalists, authors and scholars who wish to write about it. Free and open discussion of an important public agency should not be discouraged by the threat of unreasonably broad criminal penalties.

Thursday, April 28, 1977

THE MINNEAPOLIS

STAR

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Single copy 20¢
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Carrier 70¢ a week
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EDITOR'S NOTE: What is the CIA doing in Minneapolis? Where is its office? Who are the agents who work in the Twin Cities for the nation's most secret organization? The Minneapolis Star assigned reporters Patrick Marx and Randy Furst to find out. One agent, Bob Wallace, is running for the Citizens League board and the issues in his case are especially intriguing. An article on Wallace appears on Page 2A.

By **PATRICK MARX**
and **RANDY FURST**
Minneapolis Star Staff Writers

There's no name on the door. Inside, there's a small reception room with a glass window at one end with a yellow curtain covering it. When you enter the room, a woman behind the glass window pulls aside the curtain just enough to see who's there. On her desk is a large booklet with "SECRET" on it. "What do you want?" she asks.

PAUL HENDRICKSON
CIA regional director

Shy agents avoid public notice, but one is seeking civic office

You tell her. She looks suspicious.

YOU'RE IN Federal Building Room 507 at Fort Snelling and it's supposed to be secret. Room 507 houses the local offices of the CIA. It is just down the hall from the offices of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission. Paul Hendrickson, CIA regional director, claims the CIA office here is not involved in any covert activities. He says there are no cloak-and-dagger operations and no domestic surveillance of Twin Cities individuals.

The agency maintains that its only function is to interview persons who live in the area who may have information about foreign countries. However, the CIA remains ex-

traordinarily secretive about its operations and has gone to considerable length to hide its presence in the Twin Cities. Efforts by The Star to obtain the most rudimentary information about the CIA here proved difficult.

The only bit of public information given out by the CIA is its telephone number, which is listed—without an address—in the Minneapolis and St. Paul telephone directories.

The CIA will not say how many agents it has on the payroll here nor how large its office is. It refused a request by The Star to tour its offices.

THE STAR found the CIA office only after a number of phone calls, calling a CIA agent and a floor-by-floor search of the Fort

Snelling federal office building. It is the first time the present office has been publicly disclosed.

The CIA has its subscription to the Minneapolis Tribune sent to the Fort Snelling office building, addressed to the "P.R. Hendrickson Co." Paul R. Hendrickson is the regional director. There is no P.R. Hendrickson Co.

Hendrickson refused to meet with Star reporters until they confronted him as he was coming to work one morning. He spoke briefly with the reporters in the CIA's small lobby.

The identity of the CIA office is not even known by some General Services Administration (GSA) personnel who work in the Fort Snelling office building and are in charge of government supplies and equipment. Some GSA em-

ployees refer to the office as "the FOB"—the Executive Office Building of the president.

Hendrickson said the office location has not been made public by the CIA because it might lead to demonstrations outside the office and "nut visits."

"The last thing we want to receive in person are those who bring messages from outer space or those who have secret messages implanted in their teeth," he said.

LOCAL CIA officers refuse to discuss in any detail what they do here. They refer all questions about local activity to a public information officer at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., who isn't very helpful either.

Much of what local offices do is shrouded in secrecy for fear that agents and the offices might be harmed, the CIA maintains. However, The Star learned

CIA

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CIA

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some things about the CIA during a two-week investigation. In addition to Hendrickson, there are at least three other local CIA agents—Robert Wallace, John Webster and Thomas Sullivan.

Hendrickson, the CIA regional director, has been with the CIA since 1953, first as an economic analyst, then as a collection specialist. He is a thin man with glasses and was wearing a narrow-lapel suit when Star reporters met him in the hall. He lives in Edina.

Webster, a black, was in his office smoking a cigar when The Star visited the CIA offices a second time. After some coaxing, he came out to the lobby.

He said he was formerly with military intelligence and had been with the agency since August.

The CIA says he is not now in military intelligence. However, Webster still is an Army intelligence agent, according to Spec. Kathy Kral of the Operations Group, U.S. Army Intelligence, Fort Meade, Md.

Wallace has been based here since 1973. He is running for the board of directors of the Citizens League, a prestigious local research organization. Wallace's candidacy has produced some anxiety charges by a local welfare group that thinks the CIA may be infiltrating the league. Wallace denies any ulterior motives.

Sullivan provided little information about himself in a curt telephone interview. He refused to say how old he is, what he does for the CIA, how long he has worked for the agency or how long he has been stationed in the Twin Cities. He peppered his responses with remarks such as, "None of your business."

The Star asked Sullivan why the CIA office subscribed to the Duluth News Tribune, which a reporter had seen on the CIA receptionist's desk.

"To read the ball scores," Sullivan snapped back.

KEN CLOW was chief recruiter for the CIA in an office in St. Paul from 1971 until 1975, when the office closed and recruitment functions were transferred out of the state. Clow now is head of security for Medtronic Inc., a firm

that makes heart pacemakers.

Clow admits to involvement in foreign intrigue on at least one occasion but will not give details. He said the involvement occurred while he was an analyst for the CIA in Washington. His work in the Twin Cities was solely to interview and to recommend applicants for CIA jobs, he said.

Hendrickson said the CIA has an office here because there are a number of companies in the Twin Cities involved in international trade and because a number of persons at the University of Minnesota travel abroad.

According to the CIA, the local office is one of 36 offices of the CIA's "domestic collection division."

WILLIAM COLBY, former CIA director, explained the rationale behind the domestic collection agencies in an interview with The Star.

"Why go abroad and spy on somebody when you can get the information from a friendly American," Colby said. "Despite all the uproar, we still have patriotic people who want to give information."

"It's pretty routine work," Hendrickson said. He said CIA contacts focus on business and academic people who have a specialized knowledge of a technical field or who have travel experiences that interest the CIA.

The Star surveyed a number of the metropolitan areas' largest corporations and found some Twin Cities business executives routinely brief the CIA on information they have obtained in foreign countries. Spokesmen for some companies declined to comment; others said they are not aware of any CIA-corporate connections.

A Honeywell Inc. spokesman said he knows of one executive who has frequent contacts with the CIA, but he declined to elaborate. A request to interview Honeywell's top three corporate executives was denied. The spokesman said he thought contact was not widespread.

The CIA contacts Control Data Corp. and "debriefs" personnel returning from abroad "from time to time," said Jim Bowe, a Control Data spokesman. Most of the Control Data employees interviewed had traveled to the Soviet Union or to other Communist nations.

Bowe said, "It is a routinely regarded long-standing practice" for the CIA in an office in St. Paul from 1971 until 1975, when the office closed and recruitment functions were transferred out of the state. Clow now is head of security for Medtronic Inc., a firm

the CIA provides him with a substantial amount of information that is valuable in making decisions about his international business dealings.

He said, in fact, that he thinks the CIA gives him more information useful to his business than he gives to the CIA.

"The negative inference surrounding the CIA has been all wrong," he said. "The CIA is a super bunch of people." He said the CIA has "a very positive attitude toward business."

A Cargill Inc. official, who asked not to be named, said the CIA has a "very sophisticated (mathematical) model of the international trade situation."

Cargill has exported grain to several Communist countries, including the Soviet Union. Dr. Dennis Watson, head of the University of Minnesota's microbiology department, said the CIA was in frequent contact with him when he traveled extensively in the 1950s and 1960s.

"THEY USED to be around a lot and it used to annoy me," Watson said. "They didn't really bother me and they weren't obnoxious, but the whole concept of the CIA bothered me."

"They would bend over backwards to be diplomatic, but I thought it was so silly, even though they took themselves very seriously," Watson said.

"Always, if I were going to a Communist country, they'd contact me. They'd call you on the phone first and they'd be Johnny-on-the-spot the minute you got back."

A political science teacher at the University of Minnesota who asked that he remain anonymous said he discussed his work on strategic arms limitation negotiations with CIA agent Sullivan in a meeting at his office last fall. The teacher first met agent Wallace at a cocktail party, which led to the meeting with Sullivan.

"In every way, he was forthright, showing me his identification and making no attempt to disguise who he was. He was direct and businesslike," the teacher said.

One CIA agent who asked not to be identified indicated in a conversation that there may be one or more agents working under cover for Twin Cities corporations. The agent wouldn't elaborate, but a former agent said such CIA undercover agents could

work for a corporation and also the CIA while overseas. Most of the state's major corporations were asked by The Star if there are agents on their payroll. Every corporation contacted denied it, or said they were not aware of any such arrangement with the CIA.

The teacher said he did not want his name used for fear his reputation might be damaged for having cooperated with the CIA. But he insisted he told the CIA nothing that he wouldn't tell a student.

THE CIA has been hiding its office for years. The agency was created by the National Security Act of 1947. By 1951, it had set up headquarters at the Midland Bank Building in Minneapolis. In 1968, the CIA was using the "front names" of V. R. Sando and Associates. The offices were occupied by "Ivorys" (lawyers), according to the Polk city directory. Sando is not a lawyer. A CIA spokesman said the reference to "Ivorys" must have been a mistake because Sando "did not misrepresent himself."

Vernon Sando was the CIA regional director. He left the Twin

Cities in 1971, two years before the CIA moved its offices to Fort Snelling. Sando is now published somewhere in the Midwest, but the CIA won't say where.

About 125 persons a year are recruited as CIA employees from this region, which includes Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and a portion of Michigan, according to Clow, the former CIA recruiter.

THE CIA will not hire homosexuals because the agency believes they could be blackmailed, Clow said. A prohibition against marijuana users was dropped in the early 1970s because most of the people the CIA was interested in had at least experimented with drugs.

Clow said that a number of CIA employees have news media experience. He said the information-gathering skills of CIA agents and reporters are largely the same. He said a prominent person from the Twin Cities news media applied for a CIA job recently, but the man took a job promotion within his own organization instead. Clow said he left the CIA in 1975 because he did not want to be transferred back to Washington.

CIA agent's candidacy for Citizens League questioned

A welfare rights group is questioning the propriety of a local agent running for a seat on the board of the Citizens League, a prestigious volunteer organization that makes recommendations on government policy.

Robert Wallace, the agent, doesn't see anything wrong with it. Wallace is 32 and has worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for six years. He is the center of a controversy these days because of his league membership. Wallace says he's doing his league activities on his own time, not because he works for the CIA.



Wallace

committee didn't know Wallace worked for the CIA.

WALLACE SAYS he joined the Citizens League in 1974 because he is a concerned citizen who wants to fulfill his civic obligations. He came to Minneapolis in 1973. He says he told members of the league that he worked for the CIA and says his affiliation with the agency is inconsequential.

The Star interviewed some league members who served on league committees with Wallace. Some knew he worked for the CIA and some said they didn't.

Paul Hendrickson, regional director of the CIA in Minneapolis and Wallace's boss, defends Wallace's league activity. Hendrickson said that he and Wallace discussed what goes on at the league meetings but that Wallace does not file a report on what takes place there.

The CIA claims that Wallace and other local CIA employees are not involved in domestic activity but only in the collection of foreign intelligence.

HIS CIA affiliation has riled a welfare rights activist group that is demanding that he withdraw from the league's board election. The election is by mail and ends tomorrow.

At a press conference scheduled today, the welfare group, PACER (Public Assistance Coalition for Equal Rights), is expected to demand that an investigation by state and federal authorities be conducted to determine what other employees of investigative agencies also belong to such groups as the league.

James Gambone, a PACER leader, believes that Wallace is involved in the league for ulterior motives. He says he believes the CIA is studying welfare apparatus as a way to maintain control over poor people in the United States and other countries.

Gambone learned of Wallace's CIA affiliation just before Gambone was to appear before the league's income maintenance committee, which is studying recommendations for changing the welfare system. Wallace is head of the committee. PACER claims that other witnesses before the